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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, JUNE QUARTER 1979

INQUIRIES

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MAIN FEATURES

NOTE: *The statistics contained in this publication refer to industrial disputes involving stoppages of 10 man-days or more.*

In the three months ended June 1979 1,967,600 working days were lost, compared with 791,700 in the June quarter 1978 and 410,800 in the June quarter 1977.

For disputes which ended in the June quarter 1979 –

- 47 per cent lasted for one day or less. These disputes accounted for 88 per cent of total workers involved and 64 per cent of total working days lost (Table 3);
- A dispute in June, involving employees throughout Australia in various industries over the arrest of union officials in Western Australia, accounted for 84 per cent of total workers involved and 63 per cent of total working days lost in the quarter (Table 4);
- 67 per cent of all disputes were settled by resumption without negotiation. These disputes accounted for 96 per cent of total workers involved, and 80 per cent of total working days lost (Table 5).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This publication contains quarterly statistics of industrial disputes. Monthly figures for the period have previously been published in less detail in the monthly publication *Industrial Disputes* (6321.0).

2. The quarterly statistics of industrial disputes according to duration, cause, method of settlement, analysis by number of workers involved, and analysis by total working days lost shown in Tables 3 to 7 refer to disputes which ended in the quarter. They may differ from quarterly figures in Tables 1 and 2 in which figures for workers involved and working days and wages lost refer to all disputes that started or were in progress during the quarter, irrespective of whether they had ended during the quarter or continued into the next period. The figures for number of disputes in these tables, however, relate only to disputes which commenced during the quarter (see paragraph 7). Following a review of the statistics in this publication, it is expected that some changes will be incorporated, and revisions made where necessary, in the next issue.

3. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in the ABS publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969, Vol. 1.

4. The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred.

5. The figures of working days and wages lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes (as defined in paragraph 9). They may not relate to aggregate losses for the economy as a whole. For example, effects on other establishments, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not measured by these figures. Also, some workers involved in industrial disputes may obtain work at other establishments while a dispute is in progress. It is also possible that some or all of the total man-days and wages lost in any particular dispute may be made up through working longer hours or increasing the work force at other establishments, or at the establishments involved in the dispute after work has resumed.

6. Reports of stoppages of work are obtained from (a) employers and trade unions, (b) government departments and authorities, (c) State and Federal industrial arbitration authorities, and (d) trade journals, employer and trade union publications and newspapers. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and government) and trade unions concerning individual disputes and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages (for example, those involving a large number of establishments) may have been estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving only a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes (as defined).

7. Stoppages of work occurring at different times and at different establishments, but due to the same cause, may be regarded as one industrial dispute. However, an industrial dispute occurring in more than one State or Territory is counted as a separate dispute in each State or Territory. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry in a State or Territory is counted only once in the number of disputes – in the industry that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industries. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the figures for the following

year. Disputes not settled at the end of a quarter are not counted in the number of disputes for the following quarter (except as above), but additional workers involved and working days and wages lost are included. Therefore average days lost per worker involved on a quarterly basis are not comparable with the yearly averages.

8. For statistics of industrial disputes for earlier periods see *Labour Statistics 1977* (6101.0) and earlier issues of this publication.

Definitions

9. For these statistics an *industrial dispute* is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work, each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons) are included in the statistics.

10. *Workers directly and indirectly involved* refer to wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.

11. *Workers directly involved* are those who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance.

12. *Workers indirectly involved* are those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute. Workers thrown out of work at establishments other than those where the stoppages occurred are excluded. (See paragraph 5.)

13. *Total workers involved* for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of workers involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same workers involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of workers involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute the figures of workers involved included in the statistics relate to the maximum number of individual workers involved.

14. *Working days lost* refer to man-days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

15. *Estimated loss in wages* represents the amount of wages and salaries lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and the amount is generally reported by parties to the dispute. In some cases the loss in wages is estimated on the basis of

working days (or hours) lost and the estimated average daily (or hourly) wage or salary of the employees involved. For some disputes there is no loss in wages.

Causes

16. The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the *direct causes of stoppages of work*. The statistics therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of dispute between employers and employees. The classification of causes is as follows:

Wages. Claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important).

Hours of work. Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g. decrease (increase) in hours; spread of hours).

Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc. Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers' compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards; etc.

Managerial policy. Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers — computation of wages, hours, leave, etc. in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspension, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas; etc.

Physical working conditions. Disputes concerning physical working conditions — safety issues; protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the conditions of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks; etc.

Trade unionism. Disputes concerning — employment of non-unionists; inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities; etc.

Other. Disputes concerning — protests directed against persons or situations other than those relating to the employer/employee relationship, i.e. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppages; etc.

Methods of settlement

17. Statistics of the *method of settlement* of industrial disputes relate to the *method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work* and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. For these reasons they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Federal legislation. The classification of methods of settlement is as follows:

Negotiation. Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Federal industrial legislation.

Mediation. The arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Federal industrial legislation.

State legislation.

(a) Under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation. Intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or reference to such authorities or compulsory or voluntary conference.

(b) Under other State legislation. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.

Federal and joint Federal-State legislation.

(a) Compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts: (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act, (ii) Coal Industry Acts, (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act, (iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Navigation Act; and the Public Service Arbitration Act).

(b) Intervention, assistance or advice of Federal government officials or inspectors.

Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out.

Closing down the establishment permanently.

Resumption without negotiation.

Other methods.

18. All current publications produced by the ABS are listed in *Catalogue of Publications* (1101.0) which is available free of charge from any ABS office.

Symbols and other usages

— nil or less than half the final digit shown.

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

R. J. CAMERON
Australian Statistician

TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1976 TO JUNE QUARTER 1979

Period	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000) (a)			Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Directly	Indirectly	Total	Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved	
AUSTRALIA							
1976	2,055	2,137.3	52.6	2,189.9	3,799.2	1.7	114,552
1977	2,090	539.4	56.8	596.2	1,654.8	2.8	59,674
1978	2,277	1,011.9	63.7	1,075.6	2,130.8	2.0	78,404
Quarter ended -							
1978							
March	457	74.9	6.0	80.9	183.8	2.3	7,162
June	587	485.9	20.3	506.3	791.7	1.6	28,487
September	684	271.6	23.3	295.0	662.9	2.3	24,647
December	549	179.4	14.0	193.4	492.5	2.6	18,108
1979							
March	586	176.4	8.3	184.7	506.9	2.7	20,855
June	538	1,287.7	12.4	1,300.1	1,967.6	1.5	70,644
STATES AND TERRITORIES							
1978 -							
N.S.W.	1,240	487.3	16.5	503.8	970.8	1.9	35,162
Vic.	303	201.3	25.6	227.0	468.1	2.1	16,200
Qld	231	190.9	4.9	195.8	360.3	1.8	14,601
S.A.	119	41.6	8.5	50.0	79.1	1.6	2,639
W.A.	306	70.5	5.7	76.1	197.9	2.6	7,736
Tas.	46	14.7	2.5	17.1	35.4	2.1	1,356
N.T.	19	1.7	0.1	1.8	8.0	4.4	296
A.C.T.	13	4.0	-	4.0	11.2	2.8	414
June quarter 1979 -							
N.S.W.	270	376.7	3.7	380.4	586.6	1.5	21,233
Vic.	90	525.1	3.3	528.4	807.5	1.5	28,054
Qld	49	170.2	0.9	171.1	208.4	1.2	7,431
S.A.	27	51.5	1.5	53.0	90.2	1.7	3,251
W.A.	71	135.2	2.1	137.3	229.6	1.7	9,028
Tas.	19	12.5	0.9	13.4	22.9	1.7	808
N.T.	6	9.7	-	9.7	14.1	1.5	525
A.C.T.	6	6.9	-	6.9	8.0	1.1	315

(a) See footnote (b), page 6.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE JUNE QUARTER 1979 : INDUSTRIES

ASIC division	ASIC industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia (a)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	Mining	56	—	5	—	44	1	109
	Coal mining	55	—	5	—	—	—	60
	Other mining	1	—	—	—	44	1	49
C	Manufacturing	137	49	29	14	5	7	241
	Food, beverages and tobacco	8	7	17	5	2	1	40
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	3	2	1	—	—	1	7
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	5	5	—	—	1	—	11
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	117	30	11	7	1	3	169
	Other manufacturing	3	4	—	—	1	1	9
D	Electricity, gas and water	7	1	2	1	1	2	15
E	Construction	14	13	1	5	4	1	39
F	Wholesale and retail trade	4	5	—	—	1	1	11
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	33	10	10	5	11	4	75
	Railway transport; air transport	5	5	4	2	—	1	17
	Water transport	20	4	5	—	8	—	37
	Stevedoring services	17	4	5	—	5	—	31
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	3	—	—	—	3	—	6
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	8	1	1	3	3	3	21
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
I,J,K	Other industries	17	12	2	2	5	3	46
	Total	270	90	49	27	71	19	538
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000) (b)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	Mining	29.1	3.6	16.8	0.5	12.7	0.4	64.0
	Coal mining	24.6	1.8	9.8	—	—	—	36.2
	Other mining	4.5	1.8	7.0	0.5	12.7	0.4	27.8
C	Manufacturing	142.2	193.3	89.9	32.6	21.2	5.9	486.1
	Food, beverages and tobacco	16.5	24.3	29.6	4.3	3.9	0.6	79.3
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	8.0	26.0	2.0	0.8	0.6	0.2	37.5
	Wood, wood products and furniture	4.7	7.3	5.0	1.1	2.2	0.4	20.6
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	7.8	14.4	2.0	0.8	1.8	0.7	28.4
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	7.3	9.1	3.0	0.4	1.1	0.1	20.9
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	89.0	96.5	43.3	24.8	9.4	3.8	266.8
	Other manufacturing	8.8	15.9	5.0	0.5	2.1	0.1	32.5
D	Electricity, gas and water	7.6	10.1	8.1	0.1	2.9	0.2	29.2
E	Construction	28.4	38.2	18.8	2.5	11.9	1.6	104.3
F	Wholesale and retail trade	51.4	85.2	6.7	—	27.6	0.5	173.0
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	40.8	69.1	22.2	12.3	12.5	2.9	160.9
	Railway transport; air transport	6.1	38.9	9.4	7.1	2.6	1.1	65.5
	Water transport	10.5	4.2	4.3	0.4	3.0	0.3	22.8
	Stevedoring services	10.2	4.2	2.3	0.4	2.8	0.3	20.3
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	0.3	—	2.0	—	0.2	—	2.5
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	24.2	26.0	8.4	4.9	6.9	1.5	72.7
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	16.0	20.7	5.0	—	7.4	0.2	49.9
I,J,K	Other industries	64.9	108.2	3.7	5.0	41.1	1.7	232.7
	Total	380.4	528.4	171.1	53.0	137.3	13.4	1,300.1

For footnotes see page 6.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE JUNE QUARTER 1979 :
INDUSTRIES — continued

ASIC division	ASIC industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia (a)
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	Mining	39.5	7.2	19.7	0.6	94.4	1.2	167.9
	Coal mining	30.5	3.6	12.1	—	—	—	46.2
	Other mining	9.0	3.6	7.6	0.6	94.4	1.2	121.6
C	Manufacturing	265.8	329.3	113.7	56.2	22.9	13.5	802.4
	Food, beverages and tobacco	31.5	62.9	33.2	17.3	4.5	1.0	150.5
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	14.1	32.5	2.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	50.9
	Wood, wood products and furniture	7.2	9.1	6.1	1.3	2.2	0.7	26.5
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	13.7	17.2	3.3	0.9	1.8	1.2	38.9
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	24.5	14.0	3.8	0.4	1.1	0.2	43.9
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	161.0	171.9	58.8	35.0	10.4	9.8	447.0
	Other manufacturing	13.8	21.7	6.0	0.5	2.3	0.3	44.6
D	Electricity, gas and water	6.8	10.5	8.8	0.1	2.9	0.6	30.2
E	Construction	68.6	92.6	21.9	3.1	15.6	2.2	207.0
F	Wholesale and retail trade	53.2	89.5	7.6	—	27.9	0.3	180.2
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	60.5	106.7	28.6	26.3	16.9	4.1	245.1
	Railway transport; air transport	7.2	52.1	9.5	20.4	2.6	2.1	94.2
	Water transport	17.2	6.0	4.8	0.4	5.0	0.7	34.1
	Stevedoring services	16.9	6.0	2.8	0.4	4.3	0.7	31.2
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	0.3	—	2.0	—	0.7	—	2.9
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	36.1	48.6	14.2	5.6	9.3	1.4	116.8
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	19.2	21.3	5.3	—	7.4	0.1	53.9
I,J,K	Other industries	73.0	150.5	2.8	3.9	41.7	0.9	281.1
Total		586.6	807.5	208.4	90.2	229.6	22.9	1,967.6
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	Mining	1,685	230	765	25	4,249	45	7,210
	Coal mining	1,331	115	498	—	—	—	1,945
	Other mining	354	115	267	25	4,249	45	5,265
C	Manufacturing	9,438	11,261	4,026	2,005	801	475	28,046
	Food, beverages and tobacco	1,114	2,262	1,182	604	158	35	5,358
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	493	1,099	91	31	22	12	1,747
	Wood, wood products and furniture	252	307	214	46	76	25	920
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	482	575	116	33	64	40	1,347
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	908	473	132	15	37	5	1,570
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	5,703	5,801	2,080	1,257	365	348	15,554
	Other manufacturing	486	744	211	19	79	9	1,549
D	Electricity, gas and water	238	364	312	4	101	23	1,063
E	Construction	2,591	3,421	770	123	579	76	7,673
F	Wholesale and retail trade	1,863	3,113	269	—	974	11	6,290
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	2,151	3,652	995	955	603	143	8,567
	Railway transport; air transport	254	1,797	335	743	91	72	3,301
	Water transport	656	235	170	15	192	23	1,296
	Stevedoring services	646	235	100	15	164	23	1,187
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	10	—	70	—	28	—	108
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	1,241	1,621	491	197	320	48	3,970
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	675	741	185	—	258	4	1,886
I,J,K	Other industries	2,591	5,272	108	138	1,464	31	9,911
Total		21,233	28,054	7,431	3,251	9,028	808	70,644

(a) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (b) Comprises workers involved in disputes which commenced during the quarter, and additional workers involved in disputes which continued from previous periods.

TABLE 3. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE JUNE QUARTER 1979 :
INDUSTRIES AND DURATION

Duration (working days)	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; communication				All industries	Proportion of total
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construc- tion	Steve- doring services	Other industries			
	Coal	Other								
DISPUTES										
					— number —					%
Up to 1 day	35	28	75	30	9	23	24	30	254	47.4
Over 1 to 2 days	12	6	34	6	5	5	4	11	83	15.5
Over 2 to 3 days	4	3	9	9	5	1	5	6	42	7.8
Over 3 to less than 5 days	2	3	16	5	4	1	3	6	40	7.5
5 to less than 10 days	4	2	15	14	2	—	10	9	56	10.4
10 to less than 20 days	1	4	11	12	10	1	3	4	46	8.6
20 to less than 40 days	—	1	4	4	3	—	—	1	13	2.4
40 days and over	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	0.4
Total	58	47	165	80	39	31	49	67	536	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
					— '000 —					%
Up to 1 day	27.0	10.1	135.0	159.9	57.4	10.8	96.4	442.9	939.4	87.8
Over 1 to 2 days	3.2	8.1	22.8	4.5	19.1	2.8	0.6	3.5	64.5	6.0
Over 2 to 3 days	0.1	0.1	1.5	2.8	1.1	0.1	14.0	0.4	20.0	1.9
Over 3 to less than 5 days	0.5	0.6	2.6	0.5	0.5	1.9	0.3	0.4	7.3	0.7
5 to less than 10 days	0.5	—	2.1	3.8	0.1	—	11.5	8.9	26.8	2.5
10 to less than 20 days	—	1.4	2.3	4.1	1.4	—	0.1	1.0	10.5	1.0
20 to less than 40 days	—	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	—	—	0.1	1.1	0.1
40 days and over	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.3	—
Total	31.2	20.4	166.8	175.8	80.1	15.5	122.9	457.2	1,069.9	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
					— '000 —					%
Up to 1 day	26.3	8.7	127.0	158.3	57.0	9.5	84.8	440.3	911.9	63.8
Over 1 to 2 days	4.6	15.3	27.8	4.8	29.9	3.4	0.8	5.9	92.5	6.5
Over 2 to 3 days	0.3	0.3	3.8	7.6	2.4	0.1	31.5	1.1	47.1	3.3
Over 3 to less than 5 days	1.7	2.7	10.4	1.6	2.1	7.5	1.2	1.6	28.7	2.0
5 to less than 10 days	2.5	0.3	17.8	28.9	1.1	—	59.6	48.8	159.0	11.1
10 to less than 20 days	0.4	20.6	30.7	61.0	16.6	0.1	1.4	12.8	143.5	10.0
20 to less than 40 days	—	1.4	8.8	7.0	8.4	—	—	4.4	30.1	2.1
40 days and over	—	—	4.6	—	12.3	—	—	—	17.0	1.2
Total	35.8	49.3	230.9	269.3	129.8	20.7	179.3	514.9	1,429.9	100.0
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES										
					— \$'000 —					%
Up to 1 day	1,149	327	4,510	5,555	2,012	388	2,973	15,429	32,343	62.9
Over 1 to 2 days	208	656	984	168	1,191	131	30	212	3,579	7.0
Over 2 to 3 days	16	13	141	290	90	6	1,028	42	1,626	3.2
Over 3 to less than 5 days	83	121	383	55	80	293	43	62	1,120	2.2
5 to less than 10 days	116	11	692	1,056	46	—	1,942	1,716	5,579	10.9
10 to less than 20 days	13	920	1,077	2,147	645	5	55	438	5,299	10.3
20 to less than 40 days	—	65	311	290	357	—	—	154	1,177	2.3
40 days and over	—	—	162	—	493	—	—	—	655	1.3
Total	1,585	2,114	8,260	9,561	4,914	823	6,070	18,053	51,379	100.0

TABLE 4. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE JUNE QUARTER 1979 : INDUSTRIES AND CAUSE

Cause of dispute	Manufacturing				Construc- tion	Transport and storage; communication		Other industries	All industries	Proportion of total
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equip- ment	Other		Steve- doring services	Other			
	Coal	Other								
DISPUTES										
					— number —					%
Wages	9	9	52	35	19	3	20	15	162	30.2
Hours of work	1	2	3	1	—	1	4	8	20	3.7
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	1	—	—	2	1	2	1	1	8	1.5
Managerial policy	16	22	56	23	12	9	15	29	182	34.0
Physical working conditions	28	9	28	11	2	7	3	3	91	17.0
Trade unionism	1	3	20	7	5	6	6	2	50	9.3
Other	2	2	6	1	—	3	—	9	23	4.3
Total	58	47	165	80	39	31	49	67	536	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
					— '000 —					%
Wages	5.2	1.2	27.5	10.5	11.8	0.3	36.3	3.3	96.0	9.0
Hours of work	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.3	—	0.1	0.8	4.2	7.3	0.7
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	0.2	—	—	1.1	—	0.2	0.1	—	1.7	0.2
Managerial policy	1.7	1.7	8.5	5.0	2.1	2.5	7.6	10.3	39.5	3.7
Physical working conditions	6.4	1.2	4.1	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	15.6	1.5
Trade unionism	—	0.3	3.7	1.6	0.7	4.6	1.5	1.1	13.4	1.3
Other	17.5	14.9	122.4	154.6	65.2	7.5	76.3	438.0	896.4	83.8
Total	31.2	20.4	166.8	175.8	80.1	15.5	122.9	457.2	1,069.9	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
					— '000 —					%
Wages	6.1	3.8	70.7	75.3	26.2	0.1	88.4	15.4	285.9	20.0
Hours of work	1.2	15.0	0.5	2.3	—	—	0.9	2.7	22.7	1.6
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	0.2	—	—	8.5	—	0.2	—	—	9.1	0.6
Managerial policy	2.9	4.2	17.7	22.7	20.9	2.2	5.4	49.5	125.4	8.8
Physical working conditions	7.6	4.5	14.7	4.4	8.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	40.6	2.8
Trade unionism	—	0.2	4.0	1.5	6.8	10.7	7.9	9.2	40.3	2.8
Other	17.6	21.6	123.3	154.5	67.3	7.3	76.4	437.7	905.8	63.3
Total	35.8	49.3	230.9	269.3	129.8	20.7	179.3	514.9	1,429.9	100.0

TABLE 5. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE JUNE QUARTER 1979:
INDUSTRIES AND METHOD OF SETTLEMENT

Method of settlement	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; communication			Other industries	All industries	Proportion of total
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other			
	Coal	Other								
DISPUTES										
Negotiation	17	12	16	23	13	6	3	16	106	19.8
Mediation	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	0.4
State legislation —										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	—	5	4	9	5	—	3	7	33	6.2
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation —										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under —										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	—	1	15	9	3	1	—	3	32	6.0
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.2
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.2
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	0.4
Resumption without negotiation	40	29	130	38	17	23	42	40	359	67.0
Other methods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	58	47	165	80	39	31	49	67	536	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
				— '000 —						%
Negotiation	2.8	1.2	2.4	8.0	1.6	0.4	0.7	10.1	27.1	2.6
Mediation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
State legislation —										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	—	1.5	0.7	2.4	0.3	—	0.2	0.6	5.6	0.5
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation —										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under —										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	—	0.2	1.2	3.3	0.6	1.9	—	0.2	7.3	0.7
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.3	—
Resumption without negotiation	28.4	17.6	162.5	161.8	77.6	13.2	122.0	446.3	1,029.4	96.2
Other methods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	31.2	20.4	166.8	175.8	80.1	15.5	122.9	457.2	1,069.9	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
				— '000 —						%
Negotiation	4.0	5.5	23.2	41.3	20.9	0.4	0.9	58.9	155.0	10.8
Mediation	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	0.4	—
State legislation —										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	—	17.6	4.4	17.0	3.7	—	0.4	3.1	46.2	3.2
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation —										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under —										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	—	2.5	11.4	41.7	11.7	7.5	—	4.7	79.5	5.6
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	—
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	0.3	—	0.1	—	—	0.5	—
Resumption without negotiation	31.7	23.8	191.9	168.9	93.4	12.7	177.7	448.1	1,148.1	80.3
Other methods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	35.8	49.3	230.9	269.3	129.8	20.7	179.3	514.9	1,429.9	100.0

TABLE 6. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : ANALYSIS BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)	Disputes ending in June Quarter	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
Under 50	1977	184	4.7	3.7	18.9	6.6	682
	1978	196	5.0	1.0	15.2	2.0	569
	1979	162	4.1	0.4	13.9	1.0	526
50 and under 100	1977	94	6.6	5.2	24.2	8.5	827
	1978	121	8.7	1.7	17.7	2.4	639
	1979	101	8.0	0.8	27.8	2.0	1,064
100 and under 200	1977	86	12.3	9.7	39.9	14.0	1,393
	1978	104	14.9	2.9	43.2	5.8	1,649
	1979	110	17.5	1.6	75.5	5.3	2,948
200 and under 400	1977	68	19.2	15.1	45.4	15.9	1,679
	1978	75	21.0	4.1	47.1	6.3	1,920
	1979	79	25.6	2.4	71.9	5.0	2,755
400 and under 1,000	1977	54	33.6	26.5	84.0	29.5	2,902
	1978	48	34.2	6.8	69.1	9.2	2,548
	1979	46	42.3	4.0	127.1	8.9	4,500
1,000 and under 2,000	1977	12	16.9	13.3	41.2	14.4	1,774
	1978	21	35.6	7.0	66.1	8.8	2,306
	1979	17	51.6	4.8	91.8	6.4	3,492
2,000 and under 3,000	1977	5	11.1	8.8	13.3	4.7	623
	1978	11	28.4	5.6	40.9	5.5	1,474
	1979	6	58.8	5.5	60.4	4.2	2,184
3,000 and over	1977	4	22.3	17.6	18.2	6.4	813
	1978	15	359.9	70.9	450.9	60.1	15,285
	1979	15	862.0	80.6	961.4	67.2	33,911
Total	1977	507	126.7	100.0	285.0	100.0	10,692
	1978	591	507.6	100.0	750.3	100.0	26,390
	1979	536	1,069.9	100.0	1,429.9	100.0	51,379

TABLE 7. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : ANALYSIS BY TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST

Total working days lost	Disputes ending in June Quarter	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
10 and under 100	1977	219	15.4	12.1	9.3	3.3	330
	1978	281	20.6	4.1	12.4	1.7	471
	1979	211	17.3	1.6	8.8	0.6	338
100 and under 500	1977	181	35.1	27.7	43.8	15.4	1,596
	1978	174	35.8	7.1	42.9	5.7	1,611
	1979	180	40.1	3.7	49.9	3.5	1,924
500 and under 1,000	1977	40	20.9	16.5	28.8	10.1	1,058
	1978	54	26.7	5.3	43.6	5.8	1,687
	1979	53	29.5	2.8	47.0	3.3	1,770
1,000 and under 2,000	1977	30	17.7	13.9	41.5	14.6	1,522
	1978	34	24.1	4.8	53.8	7.2	2,027
	1979	36	47.3	4.4	79.8	5.6	2,988
2,000 and under 5,000	1977	31	25.9	20.4	88.2	31.0	3,115
	1978	24	34.4	6.8	83.1	11.1	2,957
	1979	31	151.9	14.2	222.6	15.6	8,068
5,000 and under 10,000	1977	1	2.3	1.8	5.1	1.8	264
	1978	15	80.1	15.8	148.7	19.8	5,189
	1979	10	226.1	21.1	296.9	20.8	10,486
10,000 and over	1977	5	9.4	7.4	68.3	24.0	2,807
	1978	9	285.9	56.3	365.9	48.8	12,447
	1979	15	557.8	52.1	724.7	50.7	25,804
Total	1977	507	126.7	100.0	285.0	100.0	10,692
	1978	591	507.6	100.0	750.3	100.0	26,390
	1979	536	1,069.9	100.0	1,429.9	100.0	51,379